

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday July 31. to Monday August 4. 1707.

Windsor, August 1.

TH E humble Address of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and Clergy, of the Cathedral Church and Diocese of Chichester, has been presented to Her Majesty.

To the *QUEEN's* most Excellent Majesty,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THough few of Your Majesty's Subjects are placed at so great a Distance as we are from the Borders of the two late Kingdoms, (heretofore the miserable Field of Rapin and Blood) yet none are more sensible of the Blessings of our happy Union, or more sincerely thankful to Your Majesty for the Accomplishment of it. It was Your Zeal for the common Good of Your Subjects which gave Birth to that noble Design; and nothing but the Possession You have of their Hearts, and the Wisdom of Your own Councils, could, under God, have brought a Work of so great Difficulty to such a speedy Conclusion. Your Majesty has hereby established an Union of Interests; and we, whose Function more particularly obliges us to promote Peace upon Earth, shall think our selves inexcusable to God, Your Majesty, and the whole Kingdom, if we endeavour not in our several Stations, as far as in us lies, daily to improve it into an Union of Hearts and Affections. May Your Majesty, by the especial Care of the Divine Providence, long live to see and enjoy with us the blessed Fruits of so glorious an Undertaking; and may You successfully proceed (as You have hitherto done) to preserve our Religion, to secure our Church, and to maintain the Succession of the Protestant Line against all the Attempts of Papists and their Adherents: Which is the hearty Prayer of Your Majesty's most dutiful, loyal Subjects.

Which Address Her Majesty received very graciously.

Alicant, July 15. N. S. Denia is besieged by 10000 Men, under the Command of the Chevalier d'Asfeldt; but, by Order of the Earl of Galway, has been so seasonably supplied from hence with strong Reinforcements and great Quantities of Ammunition, that the Besieged have already held out above 20 Days, and repulsed the Enemy at two general Assaults. The Fortifications are inconsiderable; but the Garison consisting chiefly of English and Dutch Troops, it is not doubted but they will make a very brave Defence. We are here so well provided with all manner of Necessaries, and have a Castle of so great Strength, that we are not at all apprehensive of the Enemy's Approach.

Neuchatel, July 26. Monsieur de Puisseux having written to the Four Cantons of Switzerland allied to this Principality in Favour of the French Competitors, Mr. Stanyan, the British Envoy, recommended in a Memorial to the Magistracy of Berne the Right of his Prussian Majesty, and afterwards set out for this Place, where he arrived the 22d Instant. The next Day he notified his Arrival to the Governor and Council of State, as also to the Council of the City, each of which, by a separate Deputation, made their Compliments to the Envoy, and expressed themselves with the highest Veneration and Zeal for Her Majesty's Person and Interests. The Clergy soon after sent Representatives on the same Occasion. The Envoy's Secretary presented a Letter from Her Majesty of Great Britain, and a Memorial to the Council of State, in behalf of his Prussian Majesty; and at the same time deliver'd Duplicates of that Letter and Memorial to the Council of the City, the Clergy, and Bourgeoisie of Vallangin: The last of these have also deputed Persons to congratulate the Envoy's Arrival, who in a most thankful and submissive manner have acknowledged Her Majesty's Care of their Privileges in this Juncture. Her Majesty's Interposition hath already very much effaced the Impressions which the French Ministers had made on the People, to the Prejudice of the King of Prussia. The Tribunal which is to decide this important Controversy is compos'd of 12 Persons, who are the States of the Country. It was to have open'd on the 28th Instant; but is put off to an indefinite Time, till a Competition between the Prince of Conti and Count Metternich about Precedency be adjusted. 'Tis thought this Pretence for suspending the Session is agree-

able to each Party, and will be given up as soon as either thinks his Interest secure.

Berlin, July 30. The Count of Solms Braunfelde was installed Knight of the Order of the Prussian Eagle the Day after his Majesty's Birth-day. The Bishop of Spiga, who had resided here some time in behalf of the Elector Palatine, but without any publick Character, hath had a private Audience, wherein he pressed the King, by setting forth the present State of the Empire, to augment the Troops he had already designed for the Service on the Rhine with two Battalions of his Majesty's Guards. He hath been received with great Distinction in this Court; but finding he cannot obtain more than was before granted, upon the Application of the British Ambassador, and other Ministers of Princes in the Alliance, he designs to leave suddenly this Place, and return to Hanover. A Swedish Minister in this Court speaks with Assurance of an Amicable Composure of the Misunderstandings between the Emperor and his Master; his Swedish Majesty having approved the Expedient of delivering up the Adjutant who insulted the Swedes, and the paying 4000 Dollars, as a Reparation to those who were wounded or imprisoned on that Occasion. His Electoral Highness of Hanover hath answered his Majesty's Letter of Felicitation upon accepting the Command of the Imperial Forces, in the most obliging Terms, and expressed his Intention of having a peculiar Regard to the Services of his Majesty's Troops, when his Electoral Highness shall put himself at the Head of that Army. The King hath acknowledged the Elector's Friendship in another Letter, wherein, after having consented that the utmost Precautions in this great Affair are very just, he urges his Electoral Highness to repair to the Army as soon as possible, where his Presence is so absolutely necessary, and would certainly produce an advantageous Change in the present Scene of Affairs. The Ladies of Monsieur Hermelin and Monsieur Cederheim have passed through this Place to Retin, whither the Countess Piper is expected to follow in few Days. The chief Ministers of Sweden having sent away their Families, is a Circumstance which makes us believe the March of the Swedes is very suddenly intended. Our last Letters from Lublin advise, That all things were disposed for the Election of a new King; and that it was thought the Choice would fall upon Prince Ragotski. The Czar hath given direct and satisfactory Answers to the several Proposals made to him by the Republick. Monsieur Slundt having been generously pardon'd by the King of Sweden, expected his Enlargement on the Birth-day of his Prussian Majesty; but his Enemies have taken so effectual an Advantage of his Confinement and Disgrace, that, instead of being released, he will be tried by a Council of War, upon a new Accusation of having given an Account of the King's Stores to a Foreign Prince. Monsieur Dupuy, who was under an Arrest for indirect Practices in the Affair of Neuchatel is set at Liberty, upon taking an Oath, That he will no more concern himself in that Negotiation. Monsieur Leyonstedt, the Swedish Minister, attended his Majesty yesterday, by Order of the King his Master, to explain the Necessity there was that the four Swedish Regiments of Horse should take their Quarters in Silesia. He represents them as a Body not exceeding 1800 Men, made up of Regiments that had suffered in the Battle